

the west coast, especially California, on U.S. flag vessels. The export ban drastically reduces the market value of the oil and creates an artificial surplus on the west coast. This depresses the production and development of both North Slope crude and the heavy crude produced by small independent producers in California.

Our legislation would go a long way toward helping to revive the domestic oil industry, create American jobs, and preserve our U.S. tanker fleet. In June 1994, the Department of Energy released a comprehensive report which concluded that Alaskan oil exports would boost production in Alaska and California by at least 100,000 barrels per day by the end of the decade. The Department also concluded that exports of this oil on U.S. flag ships would help create as many as 25,000 new jobs and generate hundreds of millions of dollars in new State and Federal revenues. Our legislation would require the use of U.S. flag ships to carry the exports, meaning that, in general, the ships which carry this oil today will continue to do so in the future.

Mr. President, I emphasize that this legislation will increase jobs for Americans. It will help small businesses by permitting the oil market to function normally. It will help keep U.S. seamen employed in a U.S. tanker fleet. It will slow the decline of production of North Slope crude oil and encourage production in California, which will, in turn, help to salvage our energy security. Finally, it will help to eliminate an injustice which has unfairly discriminated against Alaska's citizens for too long. We urge the administration to join with us to help move this legislation as quickly as possible.●

FIRST WOMAN PILOT IN SPACE

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize the achievements of Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Eileen Marie Collins, a native of Elmira, NY. On Friday, February 3, Lt. Col. Collins became the first woman to pilot a NASA space shuttle. As pilot on the *Discovery*, Col. Collins' main duty was to operate and maintain the engines, battery-powered hydraulic system, and electrical system. As we all saw, the *Discovery* rendezvoused with the Russian space station *Mir*, another historic achievement on this flight. The *Discovery*'s 8-day flight is the first of eight missions NASA hopes to carry out this year.

Colonel Collins began taking flying lessons at the age of 19 while studying mathematics and science at Corning Community College, in Corning, NY. She holds a bachelor of arts degree in mathematics and economics from Syracuse University. After graduating in 1979 from Air Force undergraduate pilot training at Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma, she became an instructor on T-38 and C-141 aircraft. From 1986 to 1989 she taught mathematics at the Air Force Academy and continued as a

flight instructor. It was in 1990, while she was attending the Air Force Test Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base in California, that NASA selected her to be an astronaut.

Now Colonel Collins joins the ranks of other astronauts from New York such as Mario Runco, Jr., and Ronald J. Grabe. I congratulate her for this great milestone in her career, and wish her success in all future endeavors.●

THE SURGEON GENERAL NOMINATION

● Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, as most of my colleagues know, I have generally held the view that a President is entitled to the nominees of his choice, and the Senate's constitutional role of advice and consent is an inherently limited one.

At least until the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Robert Bork, it seemed to me that matters of ideology and politics should not figure prominently into the Senate's calculation when it reviewed a President's nominees. That standard may have been irrevocably transformed by the still-painful memories of the Bork nomination, but I think it still applies to less consequential presidential nominations.

Now that the White House is embroiled in yet another embarrassing battle over one of its nominees, it is attempting to raise the specter of unfair, ideologically driven opposition. Caught in a self-made web of contradictory statements and blatant falsehoods, the administration is now asserting that concerns about Dr. Henry Foster, its nominee for Surgeon General of the United States, are motivated entirely by moral conservatism, all engineered by the "religious right."

This smokescreen is an insult to the intelligence of every Member of this body.

Since when are ACT-UP and the National Organization for Women considered rightwing zealots? Yet both these organizations have serious reservations about Dr. Foster's record. I imagine that the Democratic Senators who have expressed misgivings about this botched nomination would be amused to hear themselves described as hard-line conservatives—agents of the religious right, no less. Yet that is what the White House wants us to believe.

Perhaps a little history is in order to set the record straight.

Ever since the President's nomination of Dr. Foster as Surgeon General, we have been subjected to yet another round of White House credibility bingo. When Senator KASSEBAUM first asked about Dr. Foster's abortion practices, the White House responded that he had performed only one. Then Dr. Foster announced that the number was "under a dozen." Then 55 and 700 abortions popped up in public accounts of Dr. Foster's research on abortion-related procedures. Now, Dr. Foster has called bingo at 39.

One doesn't have to be against abortion to find it troubling that a nominee can't get his story straight about how many of them he has performed. After all, we're not talking about how many M&M's the man has eaten in his lifetime.

But the White House credibility game gets worse. Last weekend, it was disclosed that Dr. Foster also performed experimental sterilizations on severely retarded women. Leaving aside the serious issues of privacy rights and medical ethics which these incident raise, it is again troubling that neither the White House nor its nominee found them significant enough to mention at the outset. Perhaps they hoped no one would find out.

Mr. President, more is at issue here than one nominee. Because of this administration, we are struggling to salvage the public respect and dignity of the position of Surgeon General. Over the last 2 years, our Nation has been forced to sit and watch as this once-respected office was made an object of ridicule by the actions and remarks of the previous appointee. We cannot allow that to happen again—before or after a nominee is confirmed.

The White House just can't figure out that the business of the Surgeon General is public health—not politics. It is about fighting serious diseases and health risks, not promoting some left-wing, politically correct agenda. After the embarrassing controversies and ultimate removal of Dr. Joycelyn Elders, one would think the White House had finally learned its lesson. But this is one administration that never quite seems to get it.

The Nation's advocate for public health does not have a large staff at his or her disposal, or a large budget. Instead, the primary asset which a Surgeon General must use in protecting the public's health is the public's trust. If a Surgeon General is regarded as untrustworthy or ill-equipped by the public, that Surgeon General will be unable to perform his or her job in any meaningful way.

That is why the issue of credibility is so fundamental to this particular nomination. And on the question of credibility, this nominee has a serious problem—one which has been compounded by severe incompetence at the White House. As stated in a February 10 editorial in the *New York Times*:

Misleading statements by candidates for high position simply cannot be condoned * * *. [T]he Administration put out false information on the number of abortions performed by Dr. Foster * * *. [B]oth he and the Administration made it look as if their accounts were unreliable or designed to mask a more troubling history.

Rather than admit the plain facts, the administration now wants to turn this nomination into a holy war over abortion. That is a gross distortion of reality and an evasion of the White House's responsibility for its negligent handling of this nomination.

A number of Senators, newspapers, and outside interest groups—all of whom could be fairly characterized as pro-choice—have expressed deep concerns regarding this nomination, because of the credibility issue. In fact, I think it is fair to say that this nominee's problems have no more to do with abortion than Zoe Baird's problems had to do with antitrust policy.

We have had a number of controversial Surgeons General, some of whom I have disagreed with vehemently. But I have never seen, at least not since this administration, a Surgeon General who—by their own actions and statements—utterly squandered the public trust that is so essential to this job.

As I said at the outset, it is generally my approach to give the President wide latitude in appointing the various members of his administration. But with the facts that have come tumbling out about this nominee—many of them in direct conflict with each other—and given the excruciating history of the last Clinton administration official to hold this job, I must regretfully join with my colleagues who have called on the White House to withdraw the nomination immediately.

Every day that goes by will simply do more damage to a nominee who is, by all accounts, a decent and accomplished individual. What is more, every new report of withheld and false information will only serve to further erode the credibility of the office of Surgeon General, at a time when public esteem for the position is at an all-time low.

I think everyone in this body is ready to work with the President to find a new candidate for Surgeon General who would command the public's trust at the very outset. I may not agree with that new nominee on some issues, or even on most issues. But the point is to restore the integrity and dignity of the office, and that will require a nominee who comes untarnished by lapses in candor or allegiance to an extreme political agenda.

Playing the abortion card—as the White House is now doing so extravagantly—is merely a convenient dodge. The real issue is credibility: the credibility of the nominee, and the credibility of this administration. ●

RETIREMENT OF REAR ADM. JOHN E. GORDON

● Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, on April 19, 1994, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Adm. Frank Kelso, the Chief of Naval Operations, to retire in grade. During the debate on the nomination, a number of Senators raised issues concerning Admiral Kelso's accountability with respect to matters related to the misconduct at the 1991 Tailhook Symposium. At one point, a Senator indicated that no one, other than a victim of the misconduct, lost his or her job as a result of Tailhook. In response, I noted that a number of individuals, including the Secretary of the Navy, resigned as a result of Tailhook.

In the course of my remarks, I stated that "the Navy JAG, the Judge Advocate General, resigned over this." I made that statement based upon the fact that the retirement of the Judge Advocate General was announced at the time that the Navy made public its initial reaction to the DOD inspector general's report on the Navy's conduct of the Tailhook investigations. Subsequent to my remarks, I have been informed by the Navy that the then-Judge Advocate General, Rear Adm. John E. Gordon, did not resign in response to the Tailhook report.

The Navy has advised me that Rear Admiral Gordon was appointed to be the Judge Advocate General on November 1, 1990, and was immediately scheduled for retirement on November 1, 1992, in accordance with prior Navy practice. Rear Admiral Gordon formally submitted his request for retirement on September 9, 1992, prior to the September 21, 1992 issuance of the DOD/IG report, and retired on November 1, 1992, in accordance with the date originally set in 1990. The Navy has further advised me that no official adverse action was taken against Rear Admiral Gordon.

To put this matter in perspective, the Navy has advised me that in the aftermath of the Tailhook matter, 29 Navy and Marine Corps personnel were punished under article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice—nonjudicial punishment—and 3 flag officers received letters of censure from the Secretary of the Navy. Sixty Navy and Marine Corps personnel received nonpunitive administrative letters and 19 received informal counseling.

I appreciate the opportunity to clarify the record. ●

MEXICAN LOAN COMMITMENTS RESOLUTION

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I am pleased today to cosponsor with Senator MACK the Mexican loan commitments resolution.

As I stated on February 8, the President never should have circumvented the will of the American people to bail out a mismanaged Mexican Government and global currency speculators. I remain outraged that American taxpayers have been forced to do something they did not want to do. The President knew full well that Congress would never approve a \$40 billion bailout. He never should have submitted to economic blackmail.

The President's use of \$20 billion from our Exchange Stabilization Fund [ESF] to bail out Mexico was unprecedented. This fund was intended to stabilize the dollar, not the Mexican peso or any other foreign currency. It is not the President's personal piggy bank. The President has now committed \$20 billion of the approximately \$25 billion the ESF has available for lending. Are sufficient funds left in the ESF to stabilize the dollar's exchange rate in the event of a crisis? What happens if Mex-

ico defaults? Does the President propose to raise taxes or cut needed domestic programs to replenish the ESF?

The Banking Committee intends to hold oversight hearings on the President's use of the ESF to bail out Mexico. These hearings will address, among other issues: First, the President's legal authority to use the ESF to provide \$20 billion in loans, loan guarantees, and other assistance to Mexico; second, the need for such assistance to Mexico; third, Mexico's compliance with the conditions imposed for United States assistance; fourth, the administration's monitoring of economic conditions in Mexico during 1994, including whether the administration or the International Monetary Fund [IMF] participated in Mexico's December 20 decision to devalue the peso; and fifth, lessons of the Mexican peso crisis, including the risk of similar crises occurring in other nations.

The Mexican loan commitments resolution expresses the sense of the Senate that Congress must receive sufficient information to judge the success or failure of the President's Mexican adventure. This resolution urges the Secretary of the Treasury to provide the Senate Banking Committee with monthly information on: First, economic conditions in Mexico, and second, Mexico's use of the funds it obtains from the ESF and IMF. The Secretary now submits a monthly ESF financial statement to the Senate and House Banking Committees.

Mr. President, in a February 9 letter to me, Secretary Rubin expressed a willingness to provide some additional information to the Banking Committee on Mexico's economic condition, and Mexico's use of our assistance. I ask that the Secretary's letter be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

(See exhibit 1.)

The purpose of this resolution is to detail the information that the Senate believes the Secretary must submit to allow the Banking Committee to monitor the President's extraordinary use of the ESF to aid Mexico.

The resolution urges the Secretary to provide the Banking Committee with information on:

The activities of the Mexican Central Bank, including the reserve positions of the Mexican Central Bank and data relating to the functioning of Mexican monetary policy;

The implementation and extent of wage, price, and credit controls in the Mexican economy;

Mexican tax policy;

Planned or pending Mexican Government regulations affecting the Mexican private sector; and

Any efforts to privatize public sector entities in Mexico.

This information will allow the committee to determine whether Mexico's Government has instituted the tight money and free market reforms needed to improve its economy.